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New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 26. THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-The trial of O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey, was begun yesterday. — General Bonet as sailed from Tonquin for France. — King Alfonso will visit Paris on Saturday. = Jesuits are assembling in Rome to elect a successor to the Beneral of the order. === The race for the Great Foal Stakes was won by Ossian. === Georges Alexandre Rhalfis, Greek statesman, is dead.

DOMESTIC.-Governor Cleveland is spoken of at Buffalo as a strong candidate for President, The Massachusetts Greenback Convention nominated General Butler unanimously for Gov-There was a disasterous storm on Lake Erie Menday night. - Provisions declined in Chicago yesterday owing to rumors concerning the death of Lyman Blair. === The meeting of railroad managers at San Francisco is thus far without result. ____ The corner-stone of the Burnside Memorial Hall was laid at Bristol, R. I.,

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- F. Mayer & Co., woollen merchants, failed yesterday, with liabilities estimated at \$2,000,000; Levy Brothers & Co., dealers clothing, also failed, with liabilities of \$1,500,000. ____ A crazy Irishman fired a pistol in the office of the British Consulate. = King Fan, Bella, Aranza, Decoy Duck, Referee, Barney Aaron, Edwin A. and Charlemagne won the Sheepshead Bay races. === Mr. Mapleson's prospectus was received. ____ The fall rifle meeting was begun at Creedmoor. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 85.45 cents. Stocks opened higher, but prices quickly began to recede, and declined all day, closing without important recoveries.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cooler, clear or fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 69°; lowest, 54°; average, 6118°.

It is hard to see how O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey the informer, is going to work in any plausible evidence of self-defence in behalf of his neck. The testimony given at his examination yesterday in Bow-st., London, seemed to prove beyond a doubt that O'Donnell not only deliberately shot Carey, but that he had taken passage on the ship for the express purpose of shooting him. Carey's son testified that O'Donnell cried out to his mother after the fatal shot was fired, "I was sent to do it." Heretofore this exclamation has been reported as "I had to do it." It seems probable, therefore, that in the excitement of the moment O'Donnell unwittingly betrayed the fact that he was the emissary of some secret organization, sent to avenge the Phoenix Park murderers.

The State Convention of Greenbackers in Boston yesterday was merely a side-show to the Butler circus. From the first it was evident that the Governor's friends controlled the meeting, and despite the protests of several delegates, the machine worked steadily under high pressure until General Butler was declared the choice of the delegates for Governor. The whole performance was a painful exhibition of humbug. There was a time, perhaps, when conscientious men could belong to the Greenback party without blushing; but that day has long since departed. The party organization seems to be kept up now only to afford political adventurers a chance to earn a living by giving their influence and votes to whichever candidate wants them badly enough to pay them. As a means of gaining a livelihood it can hardly be said that there are millions in it; but that does not matter. The men who go into that kind of business sell themselves cheaply.

Happily for this country's reputation from an English point of view, the young man Feeney, who fired off his pistol so promiscuously vesterday afternoon in the offices of the British Consulate in State-st., was crazy or drunk-probably both. His actions and his savings make this plain. A maniac who had coratic party. The sober second thought has

method in his madness, and would have been much more dangerous. Of course the poor creature will be properly and safely locked up. The city's asylum for the insane seems to be the best place for him.

The heavy failures of the last day or two in the woollens and clothing trade of this city will excite surprise and sympathy in business circles all over the country. The firms involved in the ruin are chiefly, if not entirely, composed of Hebrews, whose careful business habits and great industry are well known. It is not often that shrewd traders and merchants of this class get into such trouble. The cause assigned for the crash is a great shrinkage in orders for woollen goods during the last few years. It seems likely, however, that fuller explanations will show that unwise speculations in real estate had something to do with it. If this proves to be the case, the Jewish tradition against buying houses and lands will be strengthened.

The class of men of leisure must be growing immensely in this part of the country. Otherwise how are we to account for the multitudes that throng our race-courses day after day through the five or six months of the turf season? At Sheepshead Bay yesterday there was a great crowd, although Tuesday is certainly not a day on which persons with any sort of business or occupation can conveniently leave their duties for recreation. The racing began early, and the size of the throng at one o'clock showed that the number of reople in and near New-York whose time is at their own disposal, and who have sufficient money to spend for pleasure, is exceedingly large. But however large it may be, the supply of amusements of the sort satisfactory to its members, seems

still to be ample. The programmes for the Democratic State Conventions at Buffalo and Springfield are now fully completed, and there is little doubt but that they will be carried out to the end. At Buffalo everything is for harmony. Each of the delegations from this city will get a share of the representation, and the humiliated County Democrats will sit quietly down by the side of the triumphant Tammany men. The Convention at Springfield will be an assembly of puppets. General Butler will be present to pull the wires himself. The State of Massachusetts is undoubtedly to be humiliated by his renomination. Both at Buffalo and Springfield a sharp game is being played for the Presidential nomination in 1884. It is for Cleveland at one place and Batler at the other.

ORGANIZING THE STATE COMMITTEE. The Republican State Committee meets in this city to-day for the purpose of organizing for the campaign. Among its membership

are many of the most sagacious and experienced New-York Republicans. If the Committee does its work as well as it can, its services will prove of incalculable value. It lies within its power to lead the party to victory, this fall. A wise and energetic Committee means a spirited canvass in all the counties. As goes the Committee so very widely go the rank and file. Let no mistake, therefore, be made in or-

ganization. Factionalism should be treated as it was at Richfield-sent to the rear. The choice of chairman and secretary should fall upon men who have not been prominent in the dissensions of the past, and who, between them, represent both the elements that came together in unity at the State Convention. The ideal chairman of the State Committee now would be one of whom men would say, not "He has been a first-rate Stalwart" or "He is a trustworthy Half-Breed," but rather of whom the first and natural expression by everybody would be, "He is a sterling Republican, and will work for the good of the whole party." The adoption of such a policy could not fail to meet with the hearty approval of all our trustworthy party friends. And so it could not fail greatly to strengthen the Committee. It is very easy here to render the Republican party a great service. It is also easy to do it a great harm.

GROUNDS FOR REPUBLICAN SUCCESS. Here are three good reasons for believing that New-York will witness a Republican victory in the State this fall:

1. The Ticket .- The Richfield Convention made no mistakes in its choice of candidates. The men's elected for the respective positions are entirely satisfactory to all Republicans on party and on general grounds. As for independent voters, they cannot but reflect that four out of the five nominees have demonstrated their fitness for the positions for which they are severally named by filling them with fidelty and efficiency. The new man on the old ticket, Mr. Sexton, is making an excellent impression. In the course of his little speech acknowledging the congratulations of his neighbors upon his nomination, he said: " I shall be unable to make any personal efforts to secure my own elec-"tion. I trust my friends will not misunderstand me or think me in the least indifferent "to their judgment. To be elected to the high office selected, I would consider a great honor and one which it would give me pleasure to receive, but I cannot permit myself even to wish, much less to ask, my friends to vote for me from any other inspiration than that which may come from a thoughtful consideration of the best interests of the State." The high character of the man is revealed in these words. He worthily supplements the old ticket. He is just the man that is needed in the Treasurer's office. His reputation for absolute trustworthiness mates with his standing as a man

II. The Platform .- The Richfield Convention adopted a series of resolutions in which the position of the Republicans of New-York upon the leading issues now before the State and the country is plainly set forth. Unlike the resolutions of the Democratic Conventions of the year, this platform does not cowardly evade at the very point where there was most need that there should be a frank presentation of political convictions. Unlike, too, the platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention of a year ago, this Richfield platform was not made to be broken. The party stands prepared to make good all its declarations, concerning taxation, the public debt, the tariff, Civil Service reform, American shipping, a National labor bureau of statistics, the purification of primaries, monopolies, free canals and the liquor traffic. A tree is known by its fruits. The fruits of Republican administration in this country have been those things which have made for the prosperity of the country during the last quarter of a century. The party has a record which commits it to making good the promises contained in its platforms.

III. The Set of the Tide .- It is evident that there is to be no Desocratic tidal wave this year. The course of General Butler in Massachusetts, like the course of the Democratic Legislature in our own State, has been such as to convince level-headed men that partisanship, not patriotism, is the controlling motive in the breasts of those who steer the Dem-

not been drinking would have shown more | proved fatal to Democratic hopes in a good many campaigns. It is taking the place that was filled last fall by the tidal wave. Republicans are harmonious and will work for the election of the Richfield ticket in compact columns. Democrats on the eve of their State Convention are torn by angry dissensions, which, whatever may be the tentative truce of Buffalo, are likely to break out again with disastrous effect during the canvass. Besides, the Democrats are more or less handicapped by the serious charges made by one of their own newspapers against the official conduct of Treasurer Maxwell. Think of it. Their only representative in the State offices that are to be filled in November is the only man among the present incumbents of those offices who has been arraigned before the bar of public opinion for abusing his trust, and the prosecutor is a reputable Democratic journal!

These are good grounds for Republican success in this State. The outlook is full of encouragement. An old-fashioned canvass in all the districts will give us the victory. Apathy is the one great source of danger.

POPULAR CRIMES. We shall soon bave an opportunity of judging how far the assassin O'Donnell misjudged his countrymen when he professed to believe that the slaying of James Carey was "the most popular murder since the shooting of Police Constable Taibot." It is quite true that to kill an informer is regarded by a certain class of Irishmen as a deed hardly less meritorious than killing a landlord. The informer is more cordially detested in the Green Isle than anywhere else in the world. With contempt for his meanness is united a savage rancor at his treachery. He is not only despised for selling his friends, but there is always a popular feeling that in giving evidence of a murder he is

somehow betraying his country. And yet we doubt whether there is any country where the trade of informing flourishes as it does in that unhappy land where the informer is so bitterly hated. One is tempted to wonder whether the Irishman's animosity toward a traitor is not inspired by consciousness that traitors are so dangerously common; whether conspiracy is not, after all, a rather less popular form of crime than selling-out. As a matter of fact the British Government has never had much difficulty in buying up Irish conspirators; and often it has been able, as it was in the Burke-Cavendish case, to pick out what it wanted and reject the rest, the supply was so much in excess of the demand. " He who despises his own life," said Seneca, " is the master of another's." Irish conspirators and insurgents have hardly learned that principle. The best of their leaders have exhibited fortitude and nobility of mind in the presence of the gallows; but the great body of them have never shown that contempt for death which makes the Nihilists so formidable. They have been selling out to the English for about three hundred

After the suppression of Desmond's rebellion in the s'xteenth century, pardons were offered to the submitting chiefs on condition that they would entrap their obstinate brethren, and we read that they "brought in the heads of rebels by the sackful." Similar scenes were witnessed after the rising of Tyrone against Queen Elizabeth; and the failure of that enterprise was largely owing to a thrifty patriot of the Geraldine family, known as the White Knight, who sold out another patriot called the Earl of Straw for a thousand pounds and a pardon. The Earldom of Westmeath was the reward of a noble informer a few years later. The secrets of the United Irishmen, at the end of the last century, were always for sale. The solicitor of the organization at Belfast was bought by the Government for £1,450 down, and a pension of £150 a year. A barrister who appeared for the patriots in Crown prosecutions sold himself to the Crown for £300 a year. A member of the provincial and county committees in Ulster was an informer; so was a Belfast bookseller who had often been in jail with the patriots; and there was a large gang of needy "gentlemen" who joined the so for the purpose of betraying it. Thomas Addis Emmet was sold by an infamous informer named Reynolds, a connection by marriage of Wolfe Tone's: this rogue received from the government £5,000 in cash and a pension of £1,000 a year. The conspiracy of Robert Emmet was betraved to the police, by several of the sworn conspirators, five months before it broke out. Lord Edward Fitzgerald was be trayed by the Editor of The Dublin Freeman's Journal. As soon as the Government found a clew to the Phosnix Park murders, there was a mad rush of informers eager to save their own

necks by hanging their friends. The frequency of such instances of 'treachery may lead us to inquire whether it is not owing to some defect in the national character that Irish rebeliions have so little vitality. EThe patriotism that is not proof against the temptation of money or the terrors of the cell and the halter is not a force to shake thrones.

" WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE" In one column on the editorial page of our Democratic contemporary The World in an article entitled "An Honorable Record " we read that "The Democracy is worthy of public confidence, and the record shows that it is more capable than the Republican party to give the country a safe, honest and economical administration." It is now nearly twenty-four years since the party has had an opportunity in National affairs to make a record, and in the last it made we make bold to say its administration was not " safe" nor " honest" nor " ecoppuical." Not "safe" since it left the country on the verge of dissolution and ruin; not "honest" since some of the members of that administration were concerned in extensive frauds and thefts in the Interior Department, while others made away with Government property on an enormous scale, and then sucaked off into rebellion; not "economical" since it sunk the credit of the Government below par and was compelled to borrow money at a heavy discount to meet current expenditures. The record which shows the capability of the Democracy must be of more recent date, and of course relates to its administration in the few localities where it has been in power, as for instance, New-York City.

But in another column on the same page of the same paper, under the title, "Who is Responsible ?" we read first that "The Demoeratic party is responsible for the government of this city. The Mayor is a Democrat ; the Governor of the State is a Democrat; the Board of Aldermen has a Democratic major-"ity : the District-Attorney is a Democrat." This being premised we learn that there have been what are known as the "coupon frauds' in the Controller's office : that they are unpunished, and the investigation of them "too long delayed." Also that "the rascalities in the 'Commissioner of Jurors' office should not have been suffered to pass without punishment "; that "the frauds were committed through the machinery and by the employes of a public office"; and that "the District-Attorney ought to have taken care that the guilty par-"ties did not escape scot free." And our contemporary, continuing, says : " Now we have a

"discovery of large frauds in the Water "Bureau attached to the Department of Public Works. How much money has been stolen "the singular reticence of the Department makes it impossible to discover. As the Department of Public Works is greatly taken up with local political management it perhaps has not had time to inquire into the trifling

matter of a public robbery." Here are three recent robberies in three great municipal departments; robberies that have extended over a considerable period of time, and that many persons of [greater or less prominence in the Democratic party must have been concerned in. It is a Democratic newspaper that, after admitting the responsibility of that party for it, charges that in one case there has been culpable delay, and in another neglect of duty, while in the third it is intimated that there is no intention to punish the criminals. This is the record of the party in a city in which it has had almost its only opportunity to make an uninterrupted record for nearly a quarter of a century. Does it really show that "the De-'mocracy is worthy of public confidence" and "more capable than the Republican party to "give the country a safe, honest and economical 'administration" Y If this is their administration in a single city, what would it be in the Nation ?

PERSONALITIES IN THE PULPIT,

If the Reverend Justin D. Fulton was correctly reported as denouncing Monsignor Capel from the pulpit as an "embezzler" it is certainly no matter of surprise that the English prelate should resolve to prosecute the Brooklyn preacher for libel. It is quite true that there has been more or less unpleasant talk in London about Monsignor Capel; and that a silly section of our fashionable society gave their guest the greatest consideration here about the time he seemed to be in the least esteem at home. Nevertheless, if the accuser had not clear proof of the crime which he alleges, his attack was the grossest possible abuse of the privileges of the sacred rostrum. We take it for granted that he had heard the charge, on what he believed to be satisfactory authority. But clergymen of a potentical turn of mind are so ready to defend gospel truth by rash assaults upon theological adversaries that we always regard these violent personalities with suspicion. They used to be much more common than they are now. Forty or fifty years ago, public debates on religious questions were in fashion. Rival denominations pitted their champions against one another on the platform, and the varying fortunes of the discussion and the vigor and adroitness of the contestants were watched by the crowd with a delight which is now reserved for walking-matches and billiards. The shelves of theological libraries and second-hand book-stores are encumbered with dusty volumes of such " oral discussions," which never did any good to either side, but left behind only obstinacy, uncharitableness, and rancor. Whoever will be at the trouble of reading a few chapters of them, after the lapse of a generation has calmed the passions they excited, will generally be struck by their futil ity. In most cases both parties seem to be more intent upon a dialectical victory than upon the discovery of truth; willing even to be not quite frank if they can but promote the holy cause by disconcerting the adversary. And as this wretched attitude is quite obvious to the reader, nobody's opinions are changed by following the exhibition. We believe that these old reports of debates are not in favor now even with the religious bodies under whose auspices they were originally published.

The vulgarity of the controversies was often shocking. When Mr. (afterward Archbishop) Hughes held his famous oral discussion with the Rev. John Breckinridge in 1835, the bad language was carried to a disgraceful extreme. The worst of it was omitted from the printed report; but charges of falsehood, duplicity, cowardice, etc., still disfigure the volume. Dr. Breckinridge calls Father Hughes a "blackguard," and twits him with his lowly origin; and the priest, it must be confessed, retorts in kind. We flatter ourselves, as we turn over the foul pages, reeking with personal abuse in italies and capitals, that such wrangling would hardly be tolerated in our day, -indeed it was barely tolerated in 1835,-but many of the socalled religious newspapers still display an unchristian temper, a want of decorum, and a forgetfulness of the responsibilities of language which must surprise the ungodly, if the ungodly ever read them. And Dr. Fulton has set us wondering whether even the pulpit has been entirely reformed.

We trust, whether we are to be edified by a clerical libel suit or not, that Monsignor Capel at any rate will not make the mistake of plunging into a personal controversy. It seems to us that a libel suit between preachers marks a distinct advance in civilization over the old method of exchanging objurgations. Character is essential to the usefulness of a clergyman, and he cannot refuse to defend it without sacrifleing interests higher than his own. An appeal to the dispassionate judgment of a court of law is at once the most dignified and the most effectual means of repelling a slander. And although it may appear to a foreigner that we rather like personal quarrels in this country, we beg Monsignor Capel-and we may as well say Dr. Fulton, too-to remember that we draw the line at editors. We always object to a dog fight in a church.

COURTS IN CONFLICT. A decision of the Court of Appeals just reported gives new occasion to ask: What shall be done when doctors-of-laws disagree? It is a will case. Mr. Beaumont's will gave all his property to his wife "to be enjoyed by her for her sole use and benefit, and in case of her decease the same, or such portion as shall remain thereof, to Charles," who the son of the wife by a former husband; and to this gift to the stepson the will added the request "that ne will use well and not wastefully squander the little property I have gained by years of toil." widow married again; and the question then are whether she could sell the house and land which were Mr. Beaumont's, and expend the money. or whether she could only "enjoy" them while she lived, by occupying or letting them, but must retain them to pass to Charles at her death. Charles thought it clear that his adopted father meant that se should have something. But the Court of Appeals says that the gift to the widow is absolute;she can dispose of the entire property at her pleasure. Charles must be content with what his mother

Such wills have not been uncommon. Two almost precisely like the Beaumout will have been carried before the United States Supreme Court, one only about a year ago, the other earlier; and that court has decided that in such cases the widow can only have the use or profits of the property while she lives; that any one who buys the land from her must surrender it to the children at her death. What is unfortunate about such conflicts of decision is, that one rule or the other is liable to be applied to future cases, according to the accident of where the parties reside. By present laws almost any suit between citizens of different States may be prosecuted in Federal courts where the decisions made at Washington are controlling; but a will case between citizens of New-York must be brought in New-York courts and decided in obedience to the Court of Appeals at Albany. Hence if Mrs. Beaumont sells the homestead to a New-Yorker, Charles can have no re-

bring suit in the United States Court, and rely confidently on two Supreme Court decisions in his favor. Apparently, the Jerseyman's only tope would be that the court might say: Yes, we decided in favor of the children's right in cases of land lying in Tennessee and Nebraska, but now when it lies in New-York we will follow the New-York decision.

These conflicts are becoming frequent, and are not always relieved by any such willingness to follow the local decisions. Two years ago THE TRIBUNE narrated a case where brokers intrusted with notes of a New-York railroad company to get them dis counted for the company pledged them with various bankers for old debts of their own; and those bankers, who had no choice but to sue in the New-York courts, lost their cases by an adverse decision of the Court of Appeals. But some of the notes were pledged with a National bank, which was shrowd enough to exercise the privilege given to those banks of suing in the Federal courts; and the Supreme Court decided in its favor. The lawyers for the railroad company urged that the case was purely a New-York affair, and had been decided by the New-York court against the other bankers, and that the rule ought to be the same for all; but the Supreme Court judges said, in effect, that they did see that. And, under these decisions, it remains to this day that if one who takes a New-Yorker's note as collateral to an existing debt lives in another State (or is a National bank) he can enforce it by suing in the United States court; but if he be a New-Yorker he has no remedy.

When the annual question arises this winter in Congress of "relieving the Supreme Court," let Congress reconsider the laws by which, during ten or a dozen years past, the circle of cases which a United States court may try merely because the parties live in different States, has been so much enlarged. The Constitution allows, but it does not require, such a rule, and it seems to be really necessary only in occasional instances where there is actual reason to fear State interest or prejudice against non-residents. If the Supreme Court could be "relieved" of about nine-tenths of the suits between citizens of different States, perhaps the public would also be relieved from an uncertainty now threatening to become grievous, arising out of the decisions of courts in conflict.

John Kelly has been called a good many hard and shocking names in his day, but it was reserved for ex-Congressman Willis plainly to insinuate that he was a jackass, and as a jackass ought to be sent to the rear. We wonder if Kelly keeps an album?

The call for " a prohibitory amendment convenion " requests the friends of temperance so " come together with breadth of charity, love of justice and the right and in the spirit of true Christian philantaropy." So far so good. It will be well for temperance folks to come together with these admirable things. But let them also come together with common sense, with moderation, with a fively appreciation of the fact that reform cannot be built in a day-not built at once in all its parts from turret to foundation-stone. If the convention is as wise as it is zealous, it will use its influence to discourage the nomination of prohibition tickets. Experience has shown that such tickets damage the cause they were meant to serve. "Let your moderation to known unto all men," is a good motto for all prohibitionists who labor for practical results.

Several correspondents have undertaken to convince us that some injustice was done to the sanitary engineers in a recent article on this page. Their quarrel must mainly be with Colonel Waring, who has an awkward way of blurting out truth at the expense of his associates in the cause of sanitary reform. The strictures of which these correspondents complain were based upon his wholesome reflections on the present aspects of sanitary science.

General McClellan tells the New-Jersey Demo erats that Republicanism means "centralization and a curtailment of the rights of the people." And thus in one short, sharp, decisive campaign McCiellan places himself at the head of New Jersey humorists.

Judge Hoadly has recovered and is about to resume the stump. His physician says "he will somewhat astonish his enemies when he gets back to work in the canvass." Not the slightest doubt of it. He is so in the habit of astonishing everybody that it will be the most astonishing thing in the whole canvass if he doesn't astonish somebody at the first opportunity.

Mr. A. C. McGlachlin, the Democratic City Treasurer of Rochester, denying the other day the statement that Mr. William Purcell is opposed to Governor Cleveland, is reported to have said that Mr. Parcell was given the power to name the delegates to the State Convention from the Hd Assembly District of Rochester, and that he named three stauch supporters of Governor Cleveland. This, Purcell's loyalty to the Governor, but it raises one or two others. How did Mr. Purcell select the delegates? Was there no caucus or primary? Who gave him the power to name the delegates? Was it one "Boss" or several? Or did the caucus formally elect him to be "Boss"? Mr. Purcell is a shining light in a party that takes great pains to "Bossism," and he edits a newspaper which at times has spoken out quite earnestly against the rule of "Bosses"-in the Republican party. We have always supposed that the chief cause of complaint against "Bosses" was their control of conventions by naming the delegates. How is this, Mr. Purcell?

Mr. Conkling says he is waiting for "a call" to return to politics; and illustrates his position by telling a story of a wagon load of fresh milk's being spilled by the running away of the old fire-engine horse which had heard the familiar alarm rung But he fails to tell that the horse which made such a mess of that milk was never employed in the ame capacity again.

The representative religious journals and journalsts of the United States have just been pictorially introduced to the public by Messrs, Root & Tinker in a handsomely lithographed sheet of portraits. The many readers to whom their church papers are weekly visitors of comfortable and strengthening presence will doubtless welcome the counterfeit presentments of their editors. The religious jour nals of this country are, as a rule, wholesome, helpful and suggestive, and are managed with such ability and honesty as well to deserve the prosperity which attends them.

"I never saw the Democrats of this city so goodnatured as at present." The witness who offers this extraordinary piece of testimony is Mr. Dorsheimer. He would be a good man for some practical oculist to send his card to. When did the cataracts develop themselves, Congressman? We sincerely hope you won't have to stay in a darkened room all through the campaign.

All true patriots will be gratified to learn that he "Thomas Jefferson Club" of the XVIIIth Assembly District, which to the number of 120 will accompany the County Democracy delegation to Buffalo, requires of each member that he shall wear a high silk hat and a dark fall overcoat and carry a cane. It is due to the memory of Jefferson that the club should appear in good clothes. But we have a vague recollection of a subscription paper started a year or two ago among the admirers of lefferson in this city for the purpose of raising funds for a monument to his memory. It occurs to us that the money spent on silk hats, fall overcoats. canes, railroad tickets and hotel bills would give the monument quite a start. We presume, however, that it is now too late to change the pro-

"The Republican papers," says The Troy Press, "have made an early commencement of the publication of camoaign libels. State Treasurer Maxwell is the subject of these assaults." Will The Press be good enough to inform us when The Lockport Union became a Republican paper? The serious charges affecting Mr. Maxwell's reputation as a public official originated with The Union.

Two whole days have clapsed since the blowing up of the Royal rocket factories of the British

Arsenal at Woolwich, and still neither O'Don lossa nor James McDermott have risen up to del the credit for that piece of enterprise,

PERSONAL, On account of recent deaths in the family, Second

tary Chandler's Washington home will be cle "Uncle Remus"-Mr. J. C. Harris, of The Att. Constitution—spends this week in Boston, lookis after a new edition of his book of folk-lore.

Peter Lavroff declares that while he was Editor En Avant!—the Socialist and revolutionary review in London, Ivan Turgueneff contributed regular, \$100 a year to its support. Professor J. J. Stevenson, of the University of the City of New-York, will deliver an address to-day at the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the founding of Fayette County, Penn.

The Hon, "Cerro Gordo" Williams is a model "blue-grass" farmer. His tobacco crop always commands the highest price in the Louisville market, turning him a net profit of from \$25,000 to

Das Echo (Berim) states that a "death mask" of Luther is still in existence, in the possession of the Marienbibliothek at Halle. It was made on February 21, 1546, when the Great Reformer's body reated in the High Church at Halle, on its way from Eigh-ben to Wittenberg. Senator Cullom, who succeeds David Davis, will

Senator Cullom, who succeeds, for he isn't much not literally fill the latter's place, for he isn't much not literally fill the latter's place, for he isn't much more than half as big, being only a medin man. He is a good talker, and, like the average lilinois statesman, full of anesdotes and "ling stories."

bord's successor, it is noticed that in all cases sines the Carlovingians, where the direct line of French kings has died out, the last three monarchs have been brothers. The last three Capets, Louis I. Philip V. and Charles IV., were brothers and were Francis II., Charles IX., and Henry III., the last of the House of Valois. And the now extra Bourbon line gave three brothers, Louis XVI Louis XVIII., and Charles X., to be its last relationship. Washington, Sept 25.-General She

fixed November 1 as the date upon which he will turn over the command of the Army to General Sher dan, and virtually retire to civil life, although be will not be placed upon the retired list of the army until February S. Major-General Pope, now commanding the Department of the Missouri, will probably succeed General Sheridan in command of the military division of the Missouri, which includes besides the Department of the Missouri, the Departments of Dakota, Texas and the Piatte.

GENERAL NOTES.

The ringing of the curfew bell was resumed at Stratford-on-Avon on the night of September 11. One of the interesting features of this revival of an ancient custom is the fact that the curiew is rung upon the bell which was tolled at Shakespeare's funeral.

The discovery of a remedy for the phyllorera is reported at Barcelona by El Dia, and 200 vines in the Eastern Pyrenecs are said to have been successfully treated by the new cure, which is credited with the power to kill the insect and restore the root at the same ime. Fame and riches await the man who shall extenminate the worst pest with which the vineyards of France and Spain and Italy have ever had to contents but it is to be feared that this latest discoverer claims

A little girl fell from the bridge across the Yantic River near Norwich, Conn., last Friday and would inevitably have drowned if Mrs. McMahon ; woman seventy years of age, had not sprung in after her They both sank after a struggle, but as they rose again the heroic old woman succeeded in grasping a rock win one hand while with the other she still held the child an thus kept both their heads above water until they wen rescued. The child was then unconscious but she wa

While Mr. Patrick McCann and his wife wen peacefully eating supper last Saturday in their home at No. 2,053 Jones-st., Philadelphia, a shower of briefs descended through the roof upon their heads. Almost any one thus interrupted at a meal would have yelled 'Earthquake!" and fainted away; but not Mr. and Mrs. McCann. They had literally been there before and knew well enough that it was only a minor accident a switch track which terminates within five feet of their humble dwelling. Twice before within a year a hole had been knocked in their wall by cars which the stationary bumpers failed to stop. On this occasion the brakes did not work, the cars ran into the bumpers with tremendous force, and one of them, turning a some sault, knocked up the roof and in the wall of the McCana domictle, whose occupants were both considerably in-

MR. MAPLESON'S PROSPECTUS.

WHO COMPOSE HIS COMPANY, AND THE OPERAS ID WHICH THEY WILL APPEAR. Mr. Mapleson has at length submitted to

his subscribers the prospectus for the coming season of Italian opera at the Academy of Music. In view of the keen competition which it expected will take place between Mr. Mapleson and Mr. Abbey for the securing of public favor during the winter, the announcement just received will be read with more than usual interest. Apart from this fact, too, Mr. Mapleson's extreme and rather unusual comment and speculation among those interested in musical matters. Toward the end of August Mr. Mapleson wrote over to the effect that his season would segin on October 22. For nearly a month this was all that was known in this city as to his intentions, and it was only a day or two ago that the stockholders received a cablegram announcing his departure from England with his company on October 4, by the City of Berlia. Even a late as yesterday afternoon Herman Le Roy, in conversation with a Tribune reporter, expressed his en-tire ignorance of Mr. Mapieson's plans or the exact 436 The prospectus begins by stating that in "submitting of his arrival.

the following arrangements for the approval of his subscribers, the stockholiers, the public, and his numerous friends, Mr. Mapleson feels the responsibility he has undertaken, but ventures nevertheices to hope that his efforts to sustain the highest standard of lyric drama will meet with their approba-tion and support," ainl proceeds at once to give a list of the artists engaged. Mane. Patti's name, of course, heads the list, thus setting any uncertainty as to her reappearance in New-York under Mr. Mapleson's management completely at rest. The first appearance in two years of Mas. Etelka Gerster is also announced. The engagement of Madame Eugenle Pappenheim is one whith will be greeted with pleasure by those who have heard this singer. Among the "first appearances" are Mile. Paphela Pattint, Mile. Emilia Vianelli and Mile. Josephine Yorke, while Madame Lablache and Mis-Valorga are already well known to the New-York public. The list of tenors will perhaps be as eagerly scaned as that of the sopranos and contraltos, for here it was thought that Mr. Mapleson would be either remarkaby weak, or, should he be incky enough to be able to engage Tamanio, unexpectely strong. As it turns out, neither is the case.

Signori Bertini, Bello and Ernesto Falletti are the pris-

cipal of those who will for the first time sing in this city, and Bertini at least comes here with a good European reputation. Signor Eugene Vicint, Bettini and Perugini will also make their first app-aramee, the latter, however, having been heard here before in light opera. Signori Ricletto and Rical-dini are well known, and it need hardly be said that Signor Nicolini's name is on the same programms as thur of Parts. that of Patti.

The baritones consist of Signori Vasselli and Siveri, who are strangers here, and Signori Del Pueste and who are strangers here, and Signori Del Pueste and

The baritones consist of Signori Vasselli and Siron who are strangers here, and Signori Del Puents and Galassi, who are much the reverse. With the exception of Signor Monti, who was heard last seeans, at the bassos will make their first how before an Anortha who is well and favorably known in Europe and Signori Caracciels, De Vaschetti and Londand delil. The orchestra, which is announced as under the batton of Signor Arditi, is said to have been medimproved since last season. The stareman ager is M. Dubreni, and Mr. Sareman ager is M. Dubreni, and Mr. Sareman ager is M. Dubreni, and Mr. Sareman ager and consist of Mile. Brambilla, from Lisonator, and Mile. Gillert.

The novelties promised are Gounod's Romeo. Soals, Milau, Mile. Bettins de Sortis, from La Tonse Venice, and Mile. Gillert.

The novelties promised are Gounod's Romeo. "Mirelia," the same composer's "Mirelia," with Med Gilletta," the same composer's "Mirelia," with Med Pattle in the first-named and Mme. General in "Mirelia": "Norma" with Mme. Pappenheim is Rezia; Donzietti's "Mi Med Pattle as Ninedia; Weber's "Operon. "Little in the part of Adena, and fusally Revent in the part of Adena and fusally Revent